

Form 10-300
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Maryland	
COUNTY: Baltimore	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:

Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital and Gate House

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital and Gate House

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Charles Street Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:

Towson

STATE

Maryland

CODE

COUNTY:

Baltimore

CODE

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC
<input type="checkbox"/> District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building	<input type="checkbox"/> Public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied	Yes:
<input type="checkbox"/> Site	<input type="checkbox"/> Structure	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
<input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted
				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious	Hospital	
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY

OWNER'S NAME:

Trustees of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital

STREET AND NUMBER:

Charles Street Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:

Towson

STATE:

Maryland

CODE

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC:

Baltimore County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:

Washington Avenue

CITY OR TOWN:

Towson

STATE

Maryland

CODE

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY:

☐ Federal☐ State☐ County☐ Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE

STATE:

COUNTY:

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

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7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered	<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Gatehouse:

The Gatehouse of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital in Towson, Maryland, was designed by Thomas and James M. Dixon of Baltimore in 1860 and constructed by John L. Gittier, builder. It is a symmetrical two-story structure in the Tudor Revival Style. Constructed of field stone, it has a large central open archway through which vehicles pass. Above the arch is a steep gable roof with deep decorated bargeboards sheltering three lancet windows that light the second floor space. Flanking the central section are two one-and-a-half story wings, one bay wide, with exaggerated dormer windows, decorated bargeboards, and one lancet window. The rear elevation of these wings extend past the central section making a U-shaped structure in plan. These rear wings do not have dormers but instead have decorated cross gables. Each wing has one interior chimney. The Gatehouse plan provides for two separate cottage units, one on either side of the archway.

Western Division ("A" Building)
Eastern Division ("B" Building):

The two immense brick buildings that compose the Calvert Vaux design for the hospital were built to accomodate men in one and women in the other. These three-and-one-half story structures each with a six story tower are virtual mirror images of each other. They are 360 feet long and were originally separated by a 100 foot wide courtyard. In 1971 this space was filled in by the New Central Building which, though modern in design, is in harmony with the Vaux work.

Each of the Vaux buildings are roughly T-shaped in plan, with many cross gables, oriel windows, towers, and setbacks. A hybrid of the English Norman and the Italianate styles, the buildings have very spare decoration and derive their impressive dignity and impact from the advancing and receding planes of the walls and the complex juxtaposition of the roof forms. The interior arrangement of the two buildings represents a major step forward in the planning of mental institutions.

"In the old almshouses the sick-poor, orphaned-poor, aged-poor, mentally disturbed, retarded, and idiots had been housed together; the new system fostered the beginnings of psychiatric classification. The most disturbed patients were placed in the wing farthest removed from the offices, with the less disturbed patients next, and convalescent individuals closest to the reception rooms and library. The second floor duplicated the first, and the third floor and the

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

B. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital in Towson, Maryland, has been for over a century one of the leading private hospitals in the country devoted to the care and treatment of the mentally ill.

The architecture of the two principal buildings of the hospital, built from 1862 to 1891 and known originally as the Western Division and the Eastern Division, were designed by the nationally prominent architect Calbert Vaux who also designed most of the buildings in Central Park, New York. These two buildings are virtual mirror images of each other and together with their twin towers present an impressive aspect over 800 feet long. The dramatic appearance of these Norman Revival buildings is, however, secondary to their functional design which marked a milestone in psychiatric planning by separating patients according to the nature of their illness, and attempting to create for each category a pleasant, self-contained, non-institutional environment.

The Gatehouse for the hospital was designed in 1860 by Baltimore architects Thomas and James M. Dixon. This quaint Tudor Revival double cottage, located at the Charles Street Avenue entrance to the hospital, was the first building to be built and has become familiar to generations of passersby. It is used by the hospital as their symbol and as a result they requested National Historic Landmark evaluation of it alone. However, familiarity cannot be substituted for architectural excellence and the Gatehouse, for all its charm, is in no way exceptional.

History

(abridged in part from the 1966-1967 Annual Report of the Hospital)

The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Maryland, had its beginning in a bequest made by Moses Sheppard (1775-1857), a Baltimore Quaker merchant, for the establishment of an experimental institution

--continued on Form 10-300a--

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Forbush, Bliss. *The Skeppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital*. Philadelphia: 1971.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA : HOSPITAL

GATEHOUSE

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	LATITUDE		LONGITUDE
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds
NW	39 ° 23 ' 32 "	76 ° 37 ' 20 "	Gatehouse: 39 23 14	76	37 25
NE	39 ° 23 ' 32 "	76 ° 36 ' 57 "			
SE	39 ° 23 ' 24 "	76 ° 36 ' 57 "			
SW	39 ° 23 ' 24 "	76 ° 37 ' 20 "			

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: Hospital = 20 acres, Gatehouse - less than one acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES	
STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:
STATE:	COUNTY:

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: W. Brown Morton III, Architect	
ORGANIZATION Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service	DATE August 13, 1971
STREET AND NUMBER: 801 - 19th Street, N.W.	
CITY OR TOWN: Washington	STATE D.C.

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Name _____

Title _____

Date _____

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

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COUNTY Baltimore	
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7. DESCRIPTION (1) Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital and Gate House

smaller fourth floor were reserved for nurses and the other employees. In each division there were approximately fifty rooms on the top two floors. The ground floor of each section contained seventy-five rooms. Patients' bedrooms averaged ten by fourteen feet, the parlors eighteen by thirty-two feet, and the sun rooms eight by twenty feet. Corridors were ten feet wide."¹

8. SIGNIFICANCE

"to carry forward and improve the ameliorated system of treatment of the insane, irrespective of expense." In 1853 a Charter was enacted by the Maryland Legislature to establish the Sheppard Asylum. In 1857, at his death, Moses Sheppard left \$571,440 to the Sheppard Asylum. In 1860, the first building, the Gatehouse, was erected at the entrance on Charles Street Avenue. As funds became available from the estate, the hospital was built over the next thirty-three years. On November 25, 1891, the "A" and "B" Buildings were opened to receive patients. In 1896 a bequest was made to the hospital by Enoch Pratt. He requested that his name be used and by an Act of the Maryland Legislature the Sheppard Asylum became the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital.

The architectural history of the Gatehouse and of the hospital buildings is somewhat complex. In 1858, the Trustees of the Sheppard bequest organized an architectural competition for the hospital design. "A Baltimore firm, Thomas and James M. Dixon won the \$350 prize for the best of twenty-one designs submitted for the main building. Because of his recent services as Superintendent of the newly constructed Bloomingdale Hospital at White Plains, New York, third place winner, Dr. D. Tilden Brown was chosen as chief consultant. Calvert Vaux of New York City was named associate architect. In general the plans, as developed, followed closely the design suggested by Dr. Robert Kirkbridge of the Pennsylvania Hospital, which were published in the *Journal of Insanity* and had been studied by the founder."²

In May 1860, the Gatehouse was constructed. This first building was the work of the Thomas and James M. Dixon firm in Baltimore. Original drawings exist for a preliminary design for a Gate Lodge suggestive of the actual building constructed but less ambitious.

1. Bliss Forbush, *The Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, 1853-1970* (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Co., 1971) pp. 24-25.

2. Ibid, pp. 21-22.

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8. SIGNIFICANCE

Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital and
Gate House

The Trustees adopted plans for the main hospital buildings in 1860. They called for two buildings 360 feet long, mirror images of each other separated by a space of 100 feet. These buildings, called the Western Division ("A" Building) and the Eastern Division ("B" Building), were respectively for male and female patients. Construction started in 1862 and progressed in fits and starts over the next 29 years. "A" Building was under roof in 1871, "B" Building was completed in 1891.

The original drawings for "A" Building showing floor plans and sections are signed "Calvert Vaux, Architect, 110 Broadway, N.Y." They are much more highly developed than those for the Gatehouse and suggest that the Dixon firm left the final design and working drawings entirely to Vaux. An onsite evaluation of the quality of the Vaux hospital buildings compared to the Dixon Gatehouse tends to bear this observation out.

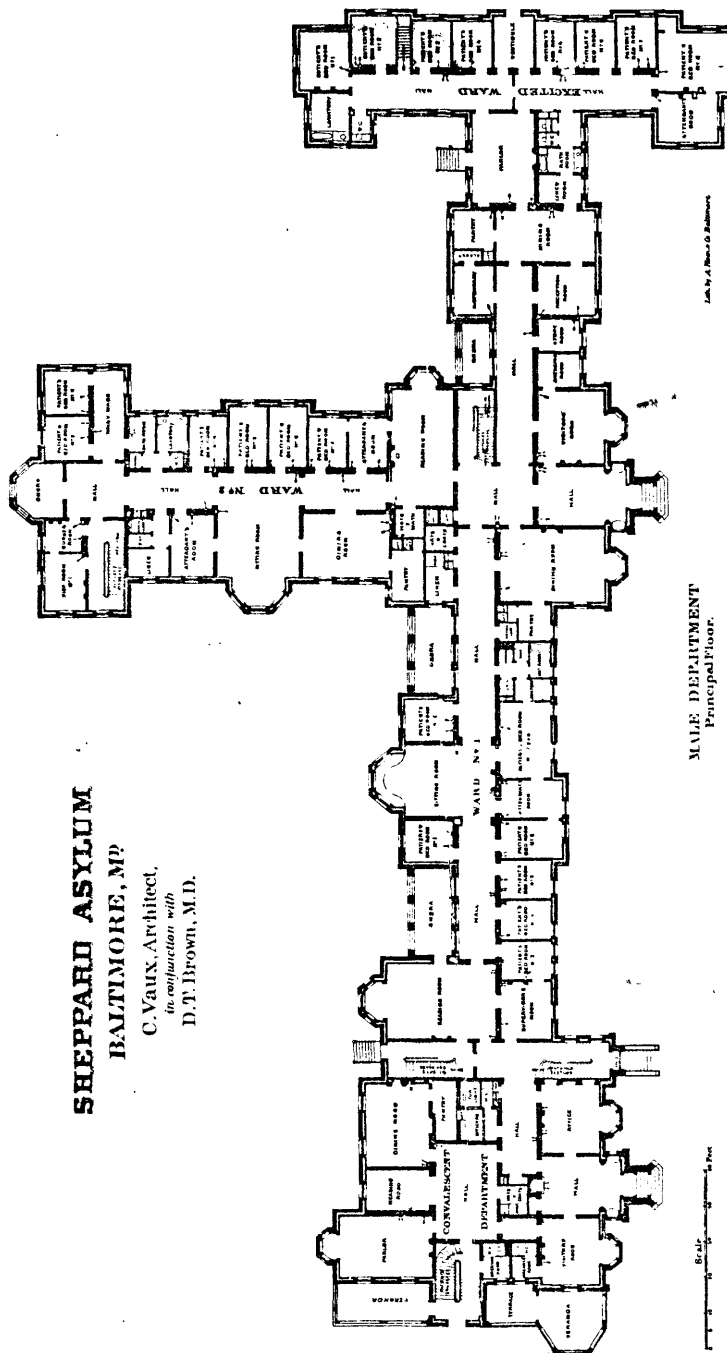
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Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital: First Floor Plan "A" Building



First Floor Plan: Western Division, 1891.